blame. They had the power to carry the State with the torce of a whiriwind; but they frittered away their opportunities and have suffered a just, though a terrible doom.

But, sir, what do you regard as the immediate and operative cause of the deteat in this States" of think Ben Butler is the great original of the evil. He insisted against a well defined and dis-

tinctly announced public opinion and against the protest of the best firms in Boston, in putting into Collectorship a man wholly unfit office and acknowledged to be to occupy a first class position grust; a position to administer which de-manded not only large business foresight but great executive ability. Simmons was not the in to sit in the chair which even Vice President Hamlin filled with difficulty. The Boston merchants made up their minds that mere party politicians, without respect to capacity or integrity of character, should not be paid for election work in any such way, and the consequence has been what you see. Besides this.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION
has been allowed to occupy an important position

State, which was very bad policy, considering the far more important issues at stake, and altogether the republicans have allowed themselves to be slipped out of their seat by a want of forethought and of ordinary political wisdom, of which they are, by this time, hearthy ashamed.

"Weil, Butler is buried beneath the ruins. He has been killed by being too ambitious of power. He wanted to have his own way, and did have it to such an extent that the people of all parties grew disgusted and determined to give him a sea-

POOR POOR BUTLER! Butier has indeed gone under. His machinations are over. He has run the President, giving very bad advice to the Executive, and by political intrigue foisting men into office who were eminently unfit for the positions they occupy, simply to re-ward the men whom he had found useful or to give power to men whom he hoped to use. Amid the general gloom of deleat there shout up scintiliations of joy that the reign of one man-too much politician and too little statesman-is

I pursued the conversation in this wise :- "General, what is the trouble with the politics of the country? Everything looks gloomy. Why is it?" "It is because," he replied with emphasis. "the people of America are getting sick of mere party hacks and of distributing offices of emolu-ment and influence to men who have not only no fitness for them, but whose object is personal emolument. The cry everywhere is for

WE MUST HAVE INTEGRITY
or face our doom. It is perfect folly to administer skelter way that boys and third rate men are put into responsible positions. That whole policy is wrong. Before we can have any security for the future we must adopt the only policy which is consistent with republicanism—good men for high positions, integrity and ability above everythe stage for the solid dignity of the country. Politics have become an intrigue, when they ought to be a science. They are an immense grab game, and in the general greed the people get disgusted and let the elections go by THE THIRD TERM.

At last I ventured upon the question of the third

"On, that third term matter has been very unfortunate and destructive. The President has been unwise in not saying distinctly and with all possible emphasis, that under no circumstances an he be induced to stand as a candidate again. A third term is not only without precedent, but is a subject which the American people should trample under loot at once. A third term means a fourth term, and a fourth means election for life, and then goodby to our form of government. I do not care how good a man is, nor how popular he is, he ought not to be permitted to interfere with that tradition of our country which makes it imperative on a man to step out when his term of office expires. GRANT'S MOTIVES.

"I know from good authority that Wilson has again and again expressed his opinion on this subject to the President in the most explicit manner. Indeed, I more than half suspect it is a pretty sore subject between them. It is certainly not a little suspicious that the Southern menmen like Mosby and Toombs, with a host of smaller try-are yelling at the top of their voices for Grant and a third term. That the President has his eye upon the seat which he has occupied so long, and hopes to keep it for an indefinite time there is little doubt in the minds of the best men in this section of the country. It is evident that he is willing to sacrifice the republican party tributed to the defeat of Dix by their sullen in difference are gravely at fault, and lay themselves liable to the charge of collusion for ambitious pur-

Views of the Western New York Press on the Result-Interview with Hon. E. G. Spaulding, "the Father of the Greenback"-The Financial Blunders of the Republican Party-How the Resumption of Specie Payment Might

Have Been Attained.

BUFFALO. Nov. 5, 1874.

"We have met the enemy and we are theirs," could be heard upon all sides on Wednesday morning, and the astonishment created by the returns from other States was only equalled by the satisfac tion it aforded the opposition. Such a clean sweep was never known before, and it is not to be wondered at that the republicans were surprised. The Commercial Advertiser, the leading republican journal in this city, in an editorial upon the un. looked for result, thus comments:-

looked for result, thus comments:—

The great and powerful republican party has been taught a severe lesson by which it can hardly fail to profit. It discovers that it is not invincible; it will see that dissensions in the ranks, quarrelling among the leaders, unfounded distrust, captions envy and unmerited denunciation of the successful men are tatal elements of weakness. No such sweeping political revolution has been seen in the country since the first election of Abraham Lincoln. We concede pretty much every point that the enemy claim. They have routed us, "horse, foot and dragoons," and we cannot say that this result was expecised. Many fulctions republicans foresaw that great disappointment was in store for us and come disasters, but no man, not the bluest of the blue, expected any such widespread disaster as this.

With a view to ascertaining the opinions of prominent men of both parties in this city a

prominent men of both parties in this city a HERALD reporter started out on his mission. The

first gentieman called upon was THE HON. E. G. SPAULDING, than whom perhaps there is no better financier in the country, nor one who has devoted more time and attention to the solving of the too many knotty problems of national finance. Mr. Spaulding, while a member of Congress, introduced the greenback currency, and as a consequence was termed "the father of the greenback," spoken of throughout the United States. He is a hale old gentleman, and is always at his post dur-ing business hours. The reporter found him in the pariors of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, of which he is President, and was kind; invited to be seated. The following conversation

ensued:REPORTER-Mr. Spaulding, I have called to get

REPORTER—Mr. Spaulding, I have called to get your views in relation to the recent election. What do you think of the democratic victory? Mr. Spaulding—I don't think it is strictly a democratic victory. Many independent men and republicans, who were dissatisfied with the course pursued by the administration at Washington either remained away from the polis sitogether or voted against it.

REPORTER—What effect will the result have upon the country.

Mr. Spaulding—I think it will make republican politicians mere circumspect in future, and therefore more honest. As to the general result I am in hopes that this lesson will teach the members of both parties that we must have less special legislation and imangurate measures that will lead us gradually, but surely, to a resumption of specie payment. We have now no standard of value in our daily business, and we must have a standard before our business will become permanently prosperous.

that occurred in the management of our finances during the war was an abrogation of the right to fund the greenback currency in the five-twenty six per cent gold bonds, which was a practical redemption of the currency. From the time of the abrogation till the present there has been no redemption of the currency that amounted to anything, and things will remain in this state until Congress shall inaugurate some measure that will give like and vitality to the neglected greenback currency. I may add that we need all the paper currency that can be circulated on a par with

gold, and "no more." The present redemption amounts to nothing, except giving us clean paper for worn out and mutilated notes, both being practically of the same value.

REFORKEL—What is the probable action of the democratic party on the inflation question?

Mr. Spaulding—for two years to come the democracy will have no majority in Congress and the senate and House will be divided. President Grant will probably veto any measure, any inflation that may be passed or be brought before him. As I said before, unless the good men of both parties unite there will be no material change for the next two years.

REFORTES—To what do you attribute the depression in business matters?

Mr. Braulding—To the overtrading, great abuse of credit, the building of many unnecessary railroads, the creation of debt of all forms—county. city, town, individual and private corporate, that is, railroad corporate—indebtedness which slimulated unprofitable enterprises, employing a great number of men, which finally culminated in the panic more than a year ago, throwing out of employment many thousands of people. This class then became clamorous for a change, supposing the administration to be in a great measure responsible for the present demoralization and stagnation in business circles.

REFORTER—Well, do you think that the financial policy pursued by the government was wrong?

Mr. Spaulding—Decidedly so. In paying of a

clai policy pursued by the government was wrong?

Mr. Spaulding—Decidedly so, in paying of a debt that is already innded and not due for ten or fifteen years, and neglecting to give any vitality to the dishonored greenback currency was de-

to the dishonored greenback currency was decidedly wrong.
REFORTER—Whose idea was this?
ART. SPACLDING—It was the policy of Secretary Boutwell, which, in this respect, was unwise and calculated to perpetuate this unsettled state of chings. In my judgment not a dollar in greenback currency should have been printed and not a dollar in new fractional currency issued after the close of the war, and if the right to fund had not been abrogated we should have gone to specie payment within three years after the close of the war in spite of ourselves. I am willing to be held responsible for the passage of the Legal Tender act, which I introduced and which was originally passed in 1862; but I decidedly object, I assure you to being held responsible for the blunders and mistakes which have occurred in the management since that time.

since that time.

REPORTER—Then you think that the republican party is to blame for the present condition of the

party is to blame for the present condition of the country.

Mr. Spaulding -Well, it was this mistaken, blundering policy, as I said before, that produced the demoralization, and it was the latter that the country feit. A government cannot exist when such loolish management is displayed without feeling just such shocks as the late dance.

This closed the interview with Mr. Spaulding. The public will see the significance and weight of the foregoing opinions and views, coming as they do from a stanch republican, and one whom that party has always regarded as a leader. The reporter next called on

porter next called on

HENRY W. BOX.

and found that gentieman quite busy with matters pertaining to law and equity. After stating the object of his visit he was informed that Mr. Box had no time at his disposal, and therefore an interview was simply impossible. With a little persistence, however, Mr. Box was prevailed upon to give his views upon the subject of defeat versus victory, and the following conversation took place:—

place:—
REPORTER—Mr. Box, what do you think of the recent election returns from the several states? Soothing, are they not?
Mr. Box—That we have been whipped is very

Mr. Box—That we have been whipped is very veident, and to me was not a matter of surprise, yet I must contess that I did not look for such a complete victory for the democracy as the election returns of the whole United States would indicate. REPORTER—Very well, Mr. Box; but are you not aware the cry for change was not confined to this State alone, but was universal?

Mr. Box—Oh, yes; I admit that, and still while the popular cry was, "we want a change," very few, I assure you, were able to give any definite idea as to what benefit they would reap from such a change. a change.

REPORTER—Why, then, did they demand a

change?
Mr. Box—Well, they were of the opinion that times could be no worse and that a change of administration would, doubtless, make business better, &c. I think it was largely a question of finance with them.

REPORTER—What is your opinion as to the results or the effect likely to be produced in a

suits or the effect likely to be produced in a national senae?

Mr. Box—That will in a measure depend upon the behavior of the successful party. It they manage their advantage judiciously it must have considerable weight in the Presidential campaign. If, on the other hand, the leaders become reckless and abuse the confidence which the people now repose in them, two years hence will winess a greater clamor for a "change" than that which we have heard during the past six months.

REPORTER—To what do you attribute this political revolution?

cal revolution?

Mr. Box—There are several causes, in my opinion. First, the financial embairassment of the country embraced in the idea of hard times; second, the failure of the republican party to de-clare emphatically against any idea of a third term, and, thirdly, the mistaken financial policy pursued.

KEPORTER—You think, then, that the third term question was one of the main causes of the

Mr. Box-1 do, and I think that had the party

Mr. Box—I do, and I think that had the party declared against the third term, even after the campaign was entered upon, the result would be wholly different. You see, the people were thoroughly aroused by the slience of the party upon this topic, and so declared themselves by the ballot on Tuesday last.

REPORTER—What will be the effect of this change upon the ilnances of the country?

Mr. Box—As far as the prosperity of the country is concerned I can't see that there will be any change. It may result, however, advantageously in a moral sense, by making politicians a little more honest and convincing them that the people have now and then a desire to see a little of the old time fairness about politics which was so strongly manifested in the days of our forefathers. Repostere—What do you think of the inflation question? mr. Box—I am candidly of the opinion that the

democratic party are ready to lavor inflation, and are now upon the eve of declaring their intentions in this respect, notwithstanding their pretence to the contrary during the campaign.

REPORTER—Granting that you are right, what would be the result or such action?

Mr. ROX—It will result in a positive injury to the country at large, and to the workingman especially, and had tall been appreciated by the latter class I think they would have been very slow to you the democratic ticket.

ote the democratic ticket.

Thanking Mr. Box for the courtesy shown, the eporter folded up his manuscript and withdrew,

Alleged Illegal Voting in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Nov. 5, 1874. James B. Dubois and Elijah St. John Bemis, two old and respectable citizens, were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Towles, charged with casting illegal votes for a member of Con gress in wards in which they did not reside. On being arraigned before United States Commissioner Scroggs the former was placed in charge of a marshal to appear to-morrow, and the latter was held to ball for appearance before the United States District Court.

The Votes for the Temperance Candidates Uncounted.

Albany, Nov. 5, 1874. Complaint has been made and proceedings com menced for the prosecution of inspectors of election here for neglecting to count the votes cast for the temperance candidates.

Pennsylvania Democratic-Both Sides Claim a Majority in the Legislature. HARRISBURG, Nov. 5, 1874.

The State authorities give the State to the democrats. The Legislature is still in doubt, the House being democratic and the Senate repub-To determine the majority on joint ballot the official vote will be required. The democrats claim a majority on joint ballot by not less than six, and the republicans make the same claim by a majority of four. The party leaders here, as in the case of Senator Cameron, attribute this defeat to hard times.

The Democratic Majority in Pennsylvania About Six Thousand-Gains in Congress and the Assembly.

ERIE, Nov. 5, 1874. Latest official returns give the Twenty-seventh district a democratic Congressman, Dr. Egbert (democrat) defeating Curtis (republican) by thirtythree majority.
In the Twenty-sixth district Sheakley (Demo-

crat) is elected by a handsome majority.

The democrats gain Assemblymen as tollows: One in Erie, one in Warren and two in Venango counties. The State is democratic by at least six thousand majority. Three republican Assembly-

men are elected.

In this (Eric county) there are great rejoicings mong the democrats, who are marry paralyzed over their glorious victories.

Senator Cameron on the Changed Political Game-The Dominant Party "Al-ways Beaten in Hard Times"-The

Causes Not Yet Determined.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 5, 1874.
Your correspondent at an early hour this mornng lound Senator Cameron at his mansion on the Susquehanna engaged in perusing the election re-turns in the democratic paper, the only morning sheet published here. After the compliments of the day had been passed the object of the visit thereon, for it was apparent that the Senator did not desire by any remark of his to place himself in a position which might disturb his political hold. He stated that he had just returned from his

trip across the Continent, and, therefore, had not taken an active part in the canvass. He thought it almost too soon to form an opinion as to the resuit of the election, because the cause had not yet been fairly arrived at. It was possible that in other States the civil rights measure and the Louisiana troubles had something to do with it, and it was apparent—if the news was to be relied and it was apparent—if the news was to be relied upon—that in those States President Grant had but little hold on the people; but in Pennsylvania he thought the vote would be a light one, showing to a certain extent apathy upon the part of the people. Again, it might be attributed to the fact of the non-employment of labor. "For, remember," said the Sonator, "that in Pennsylvania the dominant party has always been beaten in hard times." He was inclined to think, from what he had heard, that Pennsylvania had gone democratio so far as the State ticket had gone democratic so far as the State ticket was concerned, but maintained that the Legislature on joint ballot would elect a republican succeasor to Mr. Scott.

As to who that fortunate individual might be he

expressed no opinion.

The Feeling in the Old Dominion Complete Conservative Victory-Only One Doubtful Congressional District.

RICHMOND, Nov. 5, 1874. RICHMOND, Nov. 5, 1874.

As predicted in the Herald correspondence from this city, published on the 2d inst., Virginia has elected seven conservatives out of her nine Congressional representatives. Douglass, conserva-Sener, republican, and sufficient returns have been received to place the election or Cabel, con been received to piace the election of Cabel, conservative, in the Fifth district, over Thomas, republican, beyond doubt. In the Second district the contest is close between Goode, conservative, and Platt, republican. Goode's friends claim his election by about 120 votes, while Platt claims the district by a majority of several hundred. This leaves the question in such doubt that the official returns will be required to decide who is eelected. If, however, Goode should be the victor in the Second district, the Virginia delegation will then stand eight conservatives to one republican, Stowell in the Fourth, or San Domingo district, being the single minority representative.

Democratic Joy in Virginia-The Elec tion Considered the First New-Made Bond Between the North and South.

The democratic victories throughout the coun try have had a magical and remarkable effect of exultation, no firing of guns or triumphai processions, but there is a feeling of profound gratitude and heartfelt joy at the result. The great political revolution is regarded here and in the South as the magnanimous settlement of the issues of the war and the repudiation of the oppressive measures imposed upon this section by Congressional reconstruction. It is said by a leading Virginian to be the consummation by the people of the harmonious adjustment of the differences between the North and South attempted to be made in North Carolina in 1865 between Joseph E. Johnston and William Tecumseh Sherman. Under the inspiration of the victories there is a hopefulness and cheerfulness visible everywhere that have been absent for many a day, and the people here recognize in the result a feeling of sympathy with them by the people of the North that will band them together in the future. In short, the victories are regarded here as the only real bond of unity and republicanism cemented by the people since the war, and as decisive as a popular verdict against a change in the republican institutions of the country.

Carolina Claimed by 20,000 Majority. WASHINGTON, NOV. 5, 1874.

Attorney General Williams received the follow ing despatch this morning:-COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 4, 1874.

Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General

Washington, D. C.:—
Chamberiain elected by 20,000 majority. Five republican Congressmen elected. No serious disturbance yet reported.
R. M. WALLACE, United States Marshal.

Tennessee Sends Only One Republican to Congress.
NASHVILLE, Nov. 5, 1874.

Thornburg, republican, elected to Congress in the Second district, is the only republican delegater. After A. A. Freeman (republican) ran for Governor against Brown two years ago he was deleated in his own county for State Representative.

Louisiana After the Fight-Threats Against a Suspected Scheme to Annul the Foreign Votes-The Germans In-dignant and Talking of Blood-Probable Peaceful Issue.

NEW OBLEANS, Nov. 4, 1874. Since my last despatch recording the views of Governor McEnery I have called upon the managing editor of the leading German paper of the State, with a view of ascertaining his opinion of the attempt of Attorney General Field to disfranchise all the foreign element of the city. This gentleman declares that if Pield, Kellogg and the Returning Board make any such attempt, 10,000 Germans of this city, who until this issue was raised were republicans, will be the advance guard of the White Leaguers to fight their way through the lederal army and kill every man the Governor down to the est officer who is a party to the infamy. The people, said he, understand that this is a Beckwith attempt to please Williams; but neither Beckwith nor Kellogg nor Packard—in fact nobody who attempts to swindle us out of a lair election—is saie. I know that if any such attempts are made Packard, Kellogg, Dibble and others will die, and hobody will call a Coroner.

The streets of the city and the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel to-night are filled with persons who express the same general sentiments, but I have only quoted leaders. As I write Major Burk, who shot at Kellogg and missed him, and is elected as Administrator of Public Improvements, states to me that there will be bloodshed if the Beturning Board venture upon any such dangerous ground. My own opinion is that there will be no conflict; that Packard, Grant, Williams, Beckwith and the party will induce Mr. Kellogg and his carpet-bag and negro Cabinet to resign or give the people a fair count. famy. The people, said he, understand that this is

Louisiana Affairs-Governor Kellogg Sick - Throwing Out Democratic Votes.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5, 1874. Governor Kellogg is prostrated by illness, but intends to go to Washington in about two weeks. Affidavits to be put before the Returning Board are still being made to throw out the democratic

More Arrests in Louislans.

New Ineria, Nov. 5, 1874.

Gentlemen from St. Martinsville report the arrest, the day before yesterday, by a deputy United States marshal, of General Declaut and son, both of whom were released on boud. Victor Lognan, Alfred Papton, Edmund Voor hees, Oscar Durand, and Cassimer Wiltz, were

arrested yesterday, and are here under guard of a squad of cavalry with Marshai Monroe. squad of cavalry with Marshai Monroe.

Marshai Selye and Lieutenant Hodgson, with a squad of cavairy, left this morning, going west. Further arrests are expected in Lincoin and Claybourne parishes.

THE RIOT AT EUFAULA, ALA.

Reticence of the Negroes on the Subject of Their Losses-Social Ostracism of the Black Democrats Extending to the Grave-List of Killed and Wounded.

EUPAULA, Nov. 4, 1874. Up to the present time, ten o'clock to-night, but three of the negroes' names killed in yesterday's riot have been ascertained—Henry Alexander, Arthur Butler and Robert Waiker. The names of those who died after the riot and during the night cannot be ascertained from any negro sources. They seem to be particularly careful in their efforts to conceal the names of killed and wounded, and they greatly disparage the loss they sustained in the fight. Arthur Butler, one of the dead negroes, was a democrat. His body was buried this afternoon amid great popular excitement. Every negro clergyman in the place was applied to to perform the last ceremonies of the dead, but they all obstinately and persistently refused to officiate at the burial, and the services were at last performed by the Rev. Dr. John J. Robinson, white paster of the Presbyterian Church here. Not content with socially ostracising the colored democrats when living the negroes carried their natred to the grave, and none of them participated in this funeral but the immediate relatives of the deceased. In consequence of this about fifty or sixty of the leading white citizens of the town attended the maerai in procession and per-

formed the duty of pall bearers until the last trib-

formed the duty of pall bearers until the last tribute of respect was paid the dead colored democrat.

How the dead radicals were interested. In striking contrast were the funerals of the radical negroes who were buried to-day. They were attended by immense congregations of negroes, and in the scenes that took place, both at the churches and around the graves, the greatest bitterness and feeling was evinced. The negrowomen were particularly and exceedingly violent towards the colored democrats yesterday. They used every conceivable threat and menace to prevent them voting the democratic ticket. Many of them followed their husbands and brothers, who were democrats, to the polls, threatening and abusing them in a most outrageous manner. Even after the fight was ended these viragoes endeavored by every possible means to induce the radical negroes to raily and renew the battle.

The following is a LIST OF THE WOUNDED and the character of the wounds received in the riot, obtained from Surgeon White, who gives only those he has been called upon to dress or operate on their wounds:—

Whites—William Keith, reported mortally, is not dead, abdomen; Major H. R. Shorter, flesh wound, left arm; Sandy Ingram, serious, hip; Z. F. Nance, serious, head and face; Silas Jones, flesh, arm; John Stovall, aodomen penetrated. Negroes—Mingo McIntire, serious, breast and shoulder; Peter Rosseau, breast and shoulder; Frank Push, serious, breast and shoulder; Frank Push, serious, breast and shoulder; Frank Push, serious, high; Green Howard, slight, neck; Tem Wilton, serious, shoulder and leg; Cale McLendon, slight, arm; Reuben Daniels, serious, leg and bowles; Anderson Cook, serious, right thigh; Raiph Grant, slight, left hip; George Penkney, dangerous, bowels; Miles Lawrence, slight stab, right soulder; Bob Jackson, slight, left arm; Shadrack Johnson, slight, both heels; Miles Colquit, serious, chest; Alexon, slight, left arm; Shadrack Johnson, slight, both heels; Miles Colquit, serious, chest; Alexon, slight, left arm; Shadrack Johnson

THE JERSEY DEMOCRACY.

Bedle's Majority Fully 12,000-Uncer tainty in the Fifth Congressional Dis-

The democratic success in New Jersey becomes complete as the returns roll in. It is certain now that Judge Bedle's majority will reach over 12,000. He carries fourteen counties and Halsey only seven. Hudson leads the race, giving Bedle 5,000 majority, and so laying the best claim to the United States Senatorship for the silvery-tongued show that the Legislature will stand :- Assembly. 41 democrats to 19 republicans; Senate, republicans 13, democrats 8, Madden, democrat, being announced elected in Atlantic county.

Essex county, Halsey's home, gives Bedle

Essex county, Halsey's home, gives Bedle 303; Teese, for Congress, 145; Peckwell, Sherin, 1,056; Soden, Register, 550; Moore (rep.), Surrogate, 363.

The largest majority of any of the Essex Assembly districts is that for Patrick Doyle, a popular Irish-American. It is 960

THE PIPTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT is still in grave doubt. It will doubtless require the official vote to eccide who is elected, Cutter (dem.) or Phelps (rep.). Yesteriay the statement was made on good authority that Phelps had been charged with bribery—buying up votes in Bergen at \$10 a head. It seems a man charged him with bribery. He waxed indignant, had a warrant issued for the man's arrest, but prevented its execution. It was executed, however, and the preliminary examination is said to have produced evidence tending to sustain the charge.

NEWARK'S INDICTED OFFICIALS.

The Motion to Quash the Indictments Against Stainsby and Young Denied. It will be remembered by HERALD readers that at the last January term of the Essex County Court true bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury, charging Alderman William Stainsby and Street Opening Commissioner "Joe" Young with conspiracy to defraud the city in the matter of a certain real estate transaction, after the manner and style of the Bumsted ring in Jersey City. Judge Depue, on motion of defendants' counsel, sent the indictments to be argued, on a motion to quash, before the Supreme Court at Trenton. They were argued hat spring, but it was not until yesterday that the Court rendered a decision through Judge Beasely. This was refusing the motion to quash on the conspiracy indictment and setting aside another one, which charged Young and Stainsby with misdemeanor. It is probable that the trial of Stainsby and Young will be moved at the present term of the Essex Court, as both prosecution and defendants are desirous of having the ring trials disposed of and removed from the calendar. City. Judge Depue, on motion of defendants

THE FIGHTING PREEMOLDERS.

Report On the Immoralities at the Poorhouse.
The Board of Chosen Freeholders of Hudson county held a meeting yesterday at Jersey City. The committee who had been appointed to investigate the immoralities at the Almshouse on Snake Hill reported that they found only one case satisfactorily proved. A child of one of the pauper girls owns one of the officials for a father. In the meantime the guilty official has fled. Charges had been

made against members of the Board of Freeholders themselves, but, according to the committee's report, they have not been substantiated.

No action was taken by the Board on the extraordinary course pursued by the Committee on County Roads in discnarging teams that had been working for \$5 50 per day, by order of the Board. The committee had been paying previously \$7 a day for teams, some of which were owned by a relative of a member of the committee, until the case was exposed in the Haralb.

The Grand Jury are still in session, and are investigating the alleged frauds in the Board of Freeholders. They have disposed of nearly all the ordinary criminal cases.

THE CUBAN CAUSE IN THE BRITISH WEST General Quesada's Fete to His Friends in Jamaica.

[From the Kingston (Ja). Gleaner, Oct. 29.] On Tuesday evening last the dite of the Cubar immigration in this city assembed at the Collegiate Hall in Church street, at a conversatione given by General Quesada. The number of persons present was supplemented by Jamaicans of both sexes, who had also been invited to partake of the hospitality of the distinguished General. Upward of three hundred persons of both islands, including some of the best families in Kingston, were present. Beauty, grace, talent, eloquence and wit

made the walls of the room in which they were assembed resplendent to the eye both of imagination and of reality.

General quested introduced several gentlemen to his assembled guests—for greater convenience standing on a platform and calling their names aloud. Each of these in English or Spanish, according to nationality conventigated the renew standing on a platform and calling their names aloud. Each of these in English or Spanish, according to nationality, congratulated the representatives of Cuba present upon the heroic stand made on behalf of inberty and independence during the last six years by their country, Among those who expressed themselves thus were deneral Quesada nimself, Schors Miranda, Meynel and de Mata Tejada. All. DeCordova, Sydney Levien, D. P. Nathan, Frederick Lindo and — Morrison, with several others, whose names we have been unable yet to ascertain. There was also a lady among the party whose touching eloquence betokened the cause of the women as of the men of Cuba. A young gentleman, the son, we believe, of Dr. Meynel, who also spoke, gave bright promise of a inture embellished with talent and devoted to patriotism. One of the Jamaicans who spoke was so much overcome as to shed tears at the close of his address.

An excellent band of music was in attendance and contributed materially to the evening's entertainment.

APPRAY ON A TRAIN.

Revenge of a Discharged Engineer-Attempt to Throw a Passenger from a Car in Motion.

NEW HAVEN, COND., NOV. 5, 1874. Last evening Henry K. Bradley. a merchant of this city, while riding on an outward bound Shore Line train, was attacked and severely beaten by Elliott H. Smith, a discharged engineer of the Shore Line road. It took place shortly after the cars left the depot in this city. Smith was discharged from the employ of the railroad company a lew days ago, on complaint of Mr. Bradley and Seth B. Johnson, of the Palladium, both commu-

Seth B. Johnson, of the Palladium, both commuters on the road, who charged that Smith was in the habit of driving his train at a rate of speed which piaced their lives in constant peril. Smith was greatly enraged by his discharge, and, meeting Mr. Bradley on the train, on which he himself was a passenger, he at once attacked him, beating Hr. Bradley on the train, only desisted when compelied to do so by the interference of other passengers. In addition to this Smith selzed and attempted to throw Mr. Bradley from the train, an act which, had it been successful, would in all probability have had a latal termination, as the cars were moving at the rate of forty miles an hour at the time. News of the assault was telegraphed to Sheriff hiart, of Guilford, and when the train arrived at that place Smith was arrested. Subsequently he was brought to this city, and after a hearing gave bonds in the sum of \$3,000 for his addpearance to answer.

THE SAFE BURGLARY TRIAL

dditional Despatches Between Parties—The Search for a Missing Telegram—How the Release of Benton was Brought About-An Important Witness Off for China-Who Incited

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1874. The trial of Harrington, Williams and Whitley, the alleged safe burglars, was resumed in the Criminal Court to-day. Mr. Davidge desired to call attention to some of the telegrams admitted yesterday, and asked what was the ruling of the Jourt concerning those containing the declaration of third parties.

Judge Humphreys said he should rule, as he

had often done before, that this evidence is com-petent to be admitted, and if the chain of evidence did not connect the declarations with the parties to this contest then it would go for naught, and the jury would be instructed not to consider it as any part of the case. The Judge said the proposition of the prosecution is to con-nect these parties with the declarations, and we cannot tell whether it is done or not until the evidence is admitted. If it does not then the Court will instruct the jury in the matter, so as to properly protect the deceace.

Messrs. Riddle and Hill both declared they ex-

pected to introduce further evidence to connect the parties writing these telegrams—J. M. F., Cunz and Shaller—to the parties now on trial. George M. Hubbard sworn—Resides in New Haven, Conn.; has charge of the office of the Franklin Telegraph Company in New York, with an office at the Grand Central Hotel; has charge of the delivery of telegrams in a certain district of New York, and No. 56 Bleecker street is in that district; has with him a copy of a telegram sent by Hayes to Whitley in April last, but is instructed by the President of his company to say all the despatches in their office are considered confidential. The Court instructed the witness that an order from this Court to bring into Court any telegrams or copies of telegrams was a sufficient protection for producing such documents. The telegram was accordingly produced, as delivered to Whitley, and read as follows:—

APRIL 7, 1874.

APRIL 7, 1874 No one here. What shall I do?

Charles White, sworn—Is a paying teller in the Bank of Washington, in this city; Harrington deposits with this bank and witness is acquainted with his handwriting and signature.

Two papers were produced and witness identified one of tuem, which is as follows:—

A. B. WILLIAMS, New York:—Do you think Smith is in New York? Expect telegram from me to night.

Witness could not say the other paper was in Harrington's handwriting; witness is acquainted with the handwriting of A. B. Williams and identified three telegrams as in his handwriting, as follows:— To R. HARRINGTON, Washington:—Smith dodging; hard to get; will try again to-morrow.

To Harrington-Smith is not in the city. I return to might might
Leonard Whitney was recalled—Witness was
shown a repeated copy of a message which had
passed through his office. The original was handed
to the sender.

By Mr. Ruddle—Who was the sender?
Witness—Mr. Harrington.
Mr. Ruddle—How came you to hand it to Harrington.

Mr. Riddle—How came you to hand it to Harrington:
Witness—Harrington called for the telegrams which he had sent from his office, and they were rurnished him on the 29th September: when the telegrams were returned the original of this message was missing; I had a schedule of them and found this one missing; Mr. A. B. Williams and Mr. Harrington called at the office to examine the despatches, and witness was present; after Williams and Harrington had left the office witness counted up the messages and jound the original of this one missing, and had not seen it since.

Mr. Harrington asked permission to question witness.

Mr. Harrington asked permission to question witness.

Witness remembered the day on which Harrington called at the office and asked for his despatches; witness directed his clerk to pick out such despatches, and when they were selected witness examined them; witness and his bookkeeper were present when Harrington and Williams called at the office to examine the despatches.

Q. Could either Mr. Harrington or Mr. Williams, do you think, have taken away one of those despatches without the knowledge of yourself or your bookkeeper?

Mr. Riddle objected, and the question was changed.

changed.
Witness explained that the despatches were handed singly to Harrington, and he, after examining them, handed them to Williams, who laid them over on a table or desk.

By Harrington's counsel—Was Mr. Harrington ever notified that one of these despatches was missing.

ever notified that one of these despatches was missing?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Shirler (recalled) explained some of the modes of copying and identifying despatches in the New York office.

Mr. Riddle presented and read the order of Harrington directing that ball be taken in the case of Benton. The document was in Harrington's handwriting, and was signed "Richard Harrington, Assistant District Attorney of Washington, D.C." and was dated August 21, 1874.

Deputy Marshal Phillips sworn—Was present when ball was offered for Benton; called at the office and went with Judge Fisher to Harrington's house; was introduced to Mr. Somervile; also saw the party who proposed to go ball; Harrington showed witness the order of Judge Olin for taking ball, and witness asked Judge Fisher if he was satisfied with the amount of ball; Harrington told witness Judge Olin's order had been procured that day from Judge Olin, at his house, about eight miles distant, in Montgomery county; the ball was accepted, and witness wrote out an

about eight miles distant, in Montgomery county:
the ball was accepted, and witness wrote out an
order for Benton's release.
Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge—Is it not the
practice of Judge Fisher and Mr. Harrington to
goout of their way and take ball in this manner?
Witness—No, sir; not to my knowledge.
R. J. Meigs, Jr., sworn—Is deputy clerk of the
Court; was present when Benton was released,
and took the recognizance of the bondsmen;
thinks it is unusual to take ball in this manner
out or the Court.
Michael Hayes recalled—Witness was in jail
when Benton was there, and a few days previous
to Benton's release, which took place August 21,
Benton made a statement to witness.
The defence objected to any such statement
being reported. Mr. Riddie said the government
had submitted a proposition to Benton to release
him on a small amount of ball, if he would make a
statement of the affair. Benton had this proposition under consideration when counsel were
called away to the West a few days previous to
the assembling of the Grand Jury. Benton had
not been released from jail as he had anticipated,
and he stated to this witness, who was then in
jail, that unless he was released very soon he
would accept of the proposition of the government and turn State's evidence; and they propose to show that shortly after this threat Benton
was released. They now desired to prove that
this conversation took place.
The Court at this stage of the proceedings took
a recess.

Afternoon Session.

Afternoon Session.

The Judge decided the testimony to-night sought to be introduced by the witness Hayes concerning the statement of Benton in jail was not admissible.

Mr. Riddle submitted a letter written by Harrington dated August 16, stating the grounds on rington dated August 16, stating the grounds on which Benton was released, addressed to Mr. Riddle in North Conway, N. H., when a telegram would have reached him in an hour and a haif. Dr. J. E. Dexter, sworn, testinde—1s acquainted with Mr. Colby; Colby left here on Monday for the Windsor House, New York: witness understood Colby was to go from New York to St. Louis and from there to San Francisco, Cal., from whence he would sail for China; witness gave Colby's address to Mr. Riddle last night.

Mr. Riddle submitted a despatch which he said was forwarded to the Windsor House last night for Colby, directing him to appear before the Court. He also submitted a reply which had been received, informing him that Colby had left the Windsor House, and that the first despatch was not delivered.

not delivered.

Mr. Davidge inquired why this evidence was in-

Mr. Riddle said he was directed by the Court to produce Mr. Colby or account for his absence. They desired Mr. Colby's presence to show where the affidavits of Benton and Hayes were, as they They desired Mr. Colby's presence to show where the amidavits of Benton and Hayes were, as they nad been unable to produce them.

Davinge said it was well known who drew np those sundavits. The counsel for the prosecution knew very well Mr. Somerville drew them up, and he was one of the witnesses certified to the Court by the Grand Jury, and it was the duty of the counsel to have Mr. Somerville in court as a witness. Davidge intimated that Somerville was withheld as a witness by the prosecution so as to compel the desence to bring him into court, and then the prosecution intended to attempt the impeachment of Somerville, who was one of the witnesses to the facts on which the Grand Jury presented this indictment. Davidge read from authority to show that it was the duty of the Court to summon Somerville, inasmuca as the prosecution had falled to do so.

Judge Humphreys said he had heard the authority which had been submitted and he liked to forlow precedents, but he could not see that any harm would accrue from a neglect of the prosecution to call Somerville, as the delence had the privilege of bringing him here if they desired to use him. He would decime to summon somerville as suggested by the counsel for the defence.

Whitney recalled, was asked for the schedule which he prepared of telegrams submitted to Harrington and williams. Witness replied that he had placed it in the possession of King, the bookkeeper. James H. King sworn:—Am a bookkeeper for the Western Union Telegraph Company; was present when Harrington and Williams called at the office to examine the telegrams. Witness replied that the Monte to examine the telegrams. Witness produced the schedule and explained the method which was pursued in allowing Harrington and Williams to examine the despatches at that time. Witness discovered one of the despatches was missing within an hour airer Harrington and Williams had left the odice. The following is the telegram at

leged to have been abstracted while Harrington and Williams were examining the despatches at the office:— From Harrington, in Washington, to A. B. William New York :-

Come home to night. Ask N. to come with you. Keep our triends on the lookout for Smith, Answer

our friends on the lookout for Smith. Answer.

Mr. Whitney was recalled and explained the schedule and said it was made from the original entries in the books of the office and then the despatches were hunted up by the use of the accedule.

Backers and the provided section of the Secret Service division of the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department; is acquainted with J. C. Nettleanly and ins method of doing business with the department; witness has sometimes written letters for Nettleship at his request, but does not know it others have done so or not; Nettleship at he poor writer; in the absence of Whitley Nettleship had charge of the division, and witness and the other clerks were subordinates of both of them; Shailer was not more intimate with Nettleship had charge of the division, and witness and the other clerks were subordinates of both of them; Shailer was not more intimate with Nettleship had charge of the division, and witness and the other clerks were subordinates of both of them; Shailer was not more intimate with Nettleship had charge of the division, and witness and security is employed at the Bank of Washington and security is employed at the Bank of Washington and security and the summary recollects the might of the burgiary; about the 17th of May with a carriage drew up and williams got out and wen into the office and the was another was another of the division of the clerk; came our sixth street; there was another man in the carriage; recollects having officer Arnold a few days afterward concerning the matter.

At this point Judge Ollu, who had been sent for early in the day, appeared in court, and was called to the stand and sworn. He said flarrington and somervile called at the house of witness, in Managomery county, to arrange about procuring bail for Benton; witness recollects that Somerville suggested \$1,500 was sufficient bail, and if the security was good; Somerville brought selected witness family said that \$2,900 would be sufficient if the security was good; Somerville brought selected witness family said that \$2,900 would be sufficient if the security was good; Somerville brought as the other judge when the other judges are in the city.

Michael of the control of the carriage of the control of the carriage o

Congress to show what constitutes proof in such cases.

The Court decided the papers were properly authenticated.

Buliard was recalled and identified the Owen House register, and said that from the book it appeared that Nettleship came on the 6th of April and went away on the 11th; came again on the 13th and went away on the evening of the 22d.

The Judge told the jury that he proposed to allow them to visit their homes to-night and remain till morning. If they go to their homes directly and remain there til ten o'clock in the morning and not allow any one to approach them on any kind of business, no injury would come to their deliberations. He thought they were entitled to go to their families to-night, and if they would obey his instructions no harm would ensue.

The Court then adjourned.

DANGERS OF DRUNKENNESS. How Two Platoons of Policemen Pass a

Helpless Man.
President Matsell, of the Board of Police, presided at the trials of officers charged with violation of the rules of the department yesterday, in the court room at the Central Office. Among a number of other cases brought before him was a complaint against officer John Barrow, of the Twenty-seventh precinct, made by Sergeant McCimtock, for allowing a drunken man to remain on the steps of the station house without arresting him until ordered to do so. Upon the the case Sergeant McClintock, Officer Barrow and th doorman of the station house presented themselves at the stand. The Clerk read the complaint and the intelligent triplet proceeded to kiss the book. The Court, in amazement that they could not wait to near the oath administered, told them they ought to be ashamed of themselves. "Officers of your experience and long service," said the President, "should know what you are swearing to and when an oath is proposed to you. Sergeant, I am astonished at you." This caused a bause, after which the oath was administered and the examination proceeded with. Sergeant McClintock said that at about five minutes to midnight on the night in question, as he was on the point of calling the roll of the platoon then going on duty, he was informed that a drunken man was lying on the steps of the station house. He (the Sergeant) deaired the doorman to inform Barrow, the man on that post, of the fact, and order him to arrest the man on the steps and bring him into the station house by the drunken man, and went to their several posts of duty without taking any notice of him. All the officers who had been on duty and were relieved by this platoon based into the station house and by the drunken man, and still he steps. He called his "side partner," Officer Barrow arrived, and saw the man on the steps. He called his "side partner," Officer Barrow arrived, and saw the man on the steps. Both litted the drunken man to his feet, led him along the street, and were endeavoring to get rid of him by pushing him into the Turd precinct, when Roundsman Rynders, who had been watching their actions, came up. He ordered them to arrest the man and take him to the station house, where he could be cared for. This was done, and the poor reliow at length was allowed a safe place in which to sieep himself back to sobriety. In explanation of Officer Barrow's unwillingness to perform his duty in the matter, it was shown that he do not wish to give up the time of his morning of to Court necessities, as the charge of a prisoner would require of him. The matter w doorman of the station house presented themselves at the stand. The Clerk read

BAPID TRANSIT.

Meeting of the Civil Engineers. An informal meeting was held yesterday after-noon at No. 65 William street by the American Society of Civil Engineers, for the purpose of con-sidering the subject of rapid transit and the hauling of freight through the city. A special com-mittee of the Grocers and Importers' Board of Trade was also present. Among the gentlemed who participated were Charles F. Graham, Messrs. who participated were Charles F. Graham, Messra. F. Collingwood, M. N. Tomey, A. Welsh, of the Civil Boord; B. P. Baker, President of the Cheap Transportation Association: Charles E. Hill and others. Mr. Hill presented a plan for an elevated belt road to run slong the buikheads of piers around the city, and Mr. J. M. Kennahs, of Chicago, presented a model of an elevated road for the like purpose. The plans here tolore presented by Mr. B. B. Wolsten, civil engineer, for a double elevated road over the several avenues, was taken up, but after some considerable debate the whole matter was again laid over until next week, after which they adjourned.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

From the report of the German Emigrant Society it appears that during the past month the num per of German immigrants landed at Castle Garden was 3,879, a decrease of 4,295 compared with the corresponding month of last year. The whole number of German immigrants landed at this port since the 1st of January amounted to 40.188, against 91.032 during the first ten months or last year—a decrease of 50.844. The Directors of the German Society during the past month expended \$1.50 in aid of poor and destifute immigrants, and \$1.200 was appropriated to be used for the same purpose during the present month. The physicians of the society during the past month treated forcy-three poor immigrant patients. The majority of the German immigrant landed at Castle Garden of late were destined for the Western System. number of German immigrants landed at this por